TALK AT SARATOGA.

THE DRIFT OF THE CANVASS. LOOKING AT THE CANVASS WITH THE EYES OF COMMON SENSE-PROMINENT DEMOCRATS AC-TO CARRY. AND GIVE UP SEVERAL STATES-THE MEN ON WHOM PARTY TIES SIT LOOSELY FOR GENERAL GARFIELD.

A staff correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, in frank and informal conversations with politicians at Saratoga from different parts of the country, has obtained a fair view of the progress of the Presidential campaign. Democrats have abandoned what hope they may have had of carrying the September and October States, and depend for success upon New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut. Republicans are well satisfied with situation; the business argument and the Southern question, they believe, will be effective in drawing into the Republican lines the independent voters, on whom the fraud cry and the personal attacks upon General Garfield will have no effect. The blunders which have characterized the Democratic canvass thus far make it evident that it will end in defeat.

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN VIEWS. DEPENDENCE OF DEMOCRATS UPON NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY AND CONNECTICUT-THE TRUE ISSUES-BOW THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS REASON.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SARATOGA, Aug. 23 .- At this time of the year there is no better place than Saratoga to observe the drift of the Presidential canvass. Politiciaus come here from all parts of the country to idle away a few days before putting on the harness for the fall a Commission which their own party set up appears work, and in their friendly chats on the hotel pi- to them not only foolish but offensive. The attacks azzas they lay saide for the time their professional way of looking at the contest, forget the set phrases of boastful confidence with which they are accustomed when at home to answer the inquiries of the newspaper correspondents, and talk sensibly about the strong and weak points of the campaign on both sides. Here they feel on neutral ground. Personal comradeship gets the mastery over political antagonism, and Republicans and Democrats discuss the situation with considerable frankness. Besides, the place is so thoroughly national in its character-it gathers so many people of influence from widelyseparated sections of the country-that no one can bring his local horizon with him and keen it long. He soon begins to take broad-views of the canvass, and gets pretty correct impressions of its general tendency, watching the progress of the contest in those portions of the field where the fight is already begun with something of the coolness of a spectator who looks upon a battle from an eminence above the smoke and out of range of the projectiles.

I met last evening a group of Pennsylvania Democrats-men of considerable importance in the politics of their State. After a little good-natured chaffing on both sides, we came down to frank talk about the situation. They were confident of Hancock's success, but based all their hopes on his supposed popularity here in the East. They claimed New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut for him, but were ready to give up all the other Northern States. The nomination of English, they thought, had rained the chances of the party in Indiana. "I never saw the man," said one of them, "but I saw his photograph the other day, and I read The Cincinnati Commercial's account of how he bought in poor men's homes on cut-throat mortgages. I had no doubt of the truth of the story; the face was confirmation enough. It fitted the performance precisely."

"What are the Republican expectations?" asked one of the Pennsylvanians. "We shall begin with about 23,000 majority in Vermont," I reptied. Maine is your State; you used to have 20,000 ma- | as related by the letter, is as follows; Fusion combination. Blame will beat it."

Very well; we agree thus far. After Maine votes we shall go to the October States, Ohio and Indiana, and carry both of them, unless your people In Indiana are afraid to make the fight there and shift the date for the election again by the trick of another Supreme Court decision, which would virtually be a surrender."

"I shouldn't be at all surprised if you should carry Indiana," said the spokesman of the Pennsylvanua party. " English is a fearful lead for us to carry. As to Ohio, it is a Republican State always in Presidential contests."

By the time we have carried Vermont, Maine, Ohio and Indiana the tide will set so strongly in faver of Garfield that it cannot be turned in November. Nothing succeeds like success, you know."

You ean't carry New-York and the two adjoining States, which vote as it votes. This group of States are our stronghold. They form the impreg-Table point in our position. With Hancock's popularity we can hold them against any efforts you can

I replied that if Hancock were as popular here in the East as they imagined he certainly ought to have a chance of carrying his own State, which was close and had been carried by the Democrats as recently as 1874, but they all agreed that they had no hopes of Pennsylvania. The City of Philadelphia would give any majority the Republicans wanted to make the State sure, they said; but they were confident that the City of New-York would do the same thing for their side. I think these Pennsylvanians expressed the average opinion of Intelligent Eastern Democrats, when they based their calculations of success on the big Democratic vote in New-York City and the supposed popularity of their candidate in the State and in the neighboring States of Connecticut and New-Jersey. They were a little disturbed. I should add, at the attitude of John Kelly and his Tammany faction, but quieted their apprehensions with the belief that if there should again be an open rupture in the New-York Democracy both branches would support the same electoral ticket and their warfare would tend to

The Republicans are well satisfied with the general situation. The cauvass has opened favorably. They have developed two effective lines of attack upon their opponents which they are pushing vigorously. One is the business argument against a change of administration, which is equally effective with capitalists and workingmen. The success of the Democrats would disturb the present prosperons condition of business interests by reviving all the paper-money heresies of the Western and Southern Democracy, encouraging fresh assaults upon the public credit, putting the National banksystem at the mercy of the men who have been attacking it on the stump and in Congress, and opening the way to the destruction of the protective tariff and the readjustment of the internal revenue system, so as to shift the burden of taxation from whiskey and tobacco to the products of Northern industry. There is nothing imaginative about this argument. The Democrats have furnished the material for it by their platforms and their votes and speeches in Congress. The changes they intend to make in the financial policy of the Government strike directly at wages, investments, manufacturing enterprise, a sound currency, and the public credit. All they can say in reply to this argument is that their behavior if they get in power will not be quite as had as they have given the country rea-

The second line of attack is upon the Southern question. This was a very weak point in the Demerate front when the canvass began, with the record of the revolutionary performances of the Extra Session of 1879 still fresh in the public mind; but it has since been thrown wide open to attack by the

Alabama election frauds and the outrageous inflation of the census returns in South Carolina, and by Wade Hampton's indiscreet utterances. It is an easy thing now for Republican orators to stir up the old loyal sentiment of the North. Alabama has given a new exhibition of the methods the Southern Democracy resorts to for the purpose of getting control of the Government; South Carolina has shown that it is as ready to stuff the census returns as the ballot-box for the sake of gaining political power; and Hampton has made public declaration that a Democratic victory will be a victory of the principles for which Lee and Stonewall Jackson

How do the Democrats meet these two strong ar guments? They are not meeting them at all. The ousiness question they dodge altogether, and the Southern question they endeavor to ridicule as a fresh waving of the "bloody shirt." They depend wholly upon a counter attack in two lines: a revival of the "frand" cry of 1877, and personal abuse of General Garfield. They have blundered badly in starting their canvass. Their arguments are effectual only with men who are Democrats naturally by the structure of their brains, and would vote the Democratic ticket no matter who the candidates were on either side. The result of the contest this year is going to be determined by the votes of the element not strongly attached to either party-the independent voters in the close States. This element is composed of intelligent, cool-headed men, who pride themselves on their lack of partisan feeling, and from a stubborn individuality of character refase to submit to the drill of either party. It is folly to talk to such people about Hayes being a fraudulent President. They know perfectly well what were the disputed points in the election of 1876, and the settlement by the Electoral Commission was regarded by them as sensible and patriotic. For the Democrats to go back four years to denonnee on Garfield have no influence upon them, unless is to dispose them to vote for him. They know Garfield thoronguly, and have for years looked upon him as one of the most independent, high-minded and statesmaniace of the Republican leaders. When they hear him denounced as a vulgar rascal they feel their intelligence insulted. They are disgusted at the low tone of the Denoeratic canvass, and are every day pushed further toward the Republican lines by the stuff they read

in the Democratic newspapers. The true policy of the Democrats was to make view of gaining this independent vote lying between party lines. They could have done better than to take Hancock, because the non-partisan voter wants a statesman for President, and is not in the least dazzled by the epaulets and military surroundings of the commander of Governor's Island. But even with Hancock, supported by a first-class man for the Vice Presidency instead of the Indiana mortgage-sharper, they would have had a great chance of success if they had started their capvass on a high plane of dignity and patriotism and forced the South to behave itself. They might have pushed Hancock as the representative of the Conservative sentiment, which deplores sectionalism and desires a closer union. As it is, they have made a bad mess of their canvass. The only sort of union they have succeeded in making their ticket typ:fy is that between the ballot-box stuffers of the South and the blackguards of the North.

HOW ALABAMA WAS CARRIED.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY DESCRIBED BY ONE WHO SPEARS FROM KNOWLEDGE-ALTERATIONS AND

Washington, Aug. 23 .- A letter has been forwarded from Huntsville, Ala., to Commissioner "Granted," he said; " we'll all admit that," "Then Raum for publication. It is from Mr. Hewlitt, a we shall carry Maine by a fair majority, ranging deputy marshal, a native of Alabama, and a man of from 5,000 to 8,000." "I've no doubt of that; recognized standing. The substance of his story,

20,000 many groun the little of the county and another yield by the letter, is as follows:

As a basis of my complaint, I charge:
First—That the election machinery is all by the hands of the Democratic party, and under the workings of that machinery the margin for fraud is beyond any question.

Second—That the vote of Monison County, or rather the count, exceeded by over six hundred that taken at any election that has occur held since 1876.

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The d—That the vote of Monison County, or rather the vote of the true med as elected, contrary to the wishes of a majority of the voters.

Fourth—That there was an assunt made upon the line of independent voters at the Huntstille bex, which intuinidated and hindered a fair election.

In regard to the first charge I would say that when it became necessary to select the inspectors, the persons state always

tont, Maine, strongly in a fine the election of the county is larger than at any election state 1876, when party spirit ran high, the azgregate vote in the county was 6,200, while in the late election of the majority spirit ran bish, the azgregate vote in the county was 6,200, while in the late election of fine of the distribution of the distribution

To the third charge I desire to invite particular attention, as that invoives the inspectors at Triana and Wantesburg. At the Triana Precinct the Republicans have been in the mott of carroing it by majorities ranging from 200 to 250, and at Wantesburg 75 and upward. At the late election the Democratic ticket was returned as elected at Triana by 174, and at Whitesburg by 71. The candidates for Probate Judge were selected as the basis for the calculation. I was at Triana on the day of election. The officers of the colored clubs sent for me to meet them about one half unle distant from the polic, with the tickets they desired to vote. This I did, and went with them and saw them deposit the same with the inspector. After the result was an nounced there was such a conviction of fraud on the part of voters that the presidents of the clubs called their voters together, and obtained affidavits from from to the effect that they voted for Harrison for Judge. Toese affidavits have been sent in, and are now held as evidence, giving Harrison, at Triana, a vote of 373 instead of 217. I put upon a number of tickets voted three different names for Coroner, as follows: "A. F. Murray." 10 votes: "J. T. Green." 6 votes; but when the "cturns were declared no reference was made to the above votes for Coroner, indicating that they may have been displaced and Democratic ballots substituted for them.

In relation to the fifth change I state what is known to at least one hundred voters. There was an assault made by Democrate upon a number of Independent Ke-To the third charge I desire to invite particular atten-

In relation to the fifth charge I state what is known to at least one hundred voters. There was an assault made by Democrats upon a number of Independent Republican voters at Huntsville on the day of election which had a tendency to democratize and intimidate them. In this affair one colored man was knocked down and others were assaulted with sites and pistols. This is in conflict with what the Huntsville Independent has to say about the election in its issue of the 5th inst. It says: "Peace prevaled in Madison hat Monday, We have always taken the position that temperate language is best in all things. We herefore shapiv say that if any man, who her correspondent, editor, or what not, says tifere was any buildozing here, he lies! Yes, he lies!" Then, as if to real tae "victory" won at the election, about 150 Democrats left Huntsville for the purpose of visiting Madison. Thing and Whitesburg, carrying with them the "little Democrat" is suali cannon) and a lot of whiskey. The Independent of the 5th hat, says: "Never anything like it. There was never anything like the rejoicing in the good old County of Madison. Some twen y vehicles and 150 Democrats, while and colored, left here yestericy for Madison. Triana and Whitesburg with the filtle Democrat, and she will have a grand time." I respectfully submit that if the manner whitesourg with the 'inthe Democrat,' and they will have a grand time." I respectfully submit that if the manner in which the election has been carried on at Huntsvike, Trians and Waltesourg is a fair sample of the basance of the state, the importing of 90,000 Democratic votes is no longer a mystery, but may be truthfully called the monumental fraud of the age.

A LARGE FIRE IN THE WEST.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 23 .- A fire at an early hour this morning destroyed the paper warehouse of Averill, Russel & Carpenter, on Lower Third-st. The firm occupied two buildings. The fire also destroyed the wholesale greecry of P. H. Kelly, adjoining. The fire spread with great rapidity, and it is feared that one man was killed by the falling walls of Kelly's house, which fell into the street without warning.

The store of Beaupre, Allen & Keogh, next door, was saved with difficulty, after a loss of \$10,000, which is covered by insurance. The loss on the building occupied by Averili, Russel & Carpenter is \$45,000; insure

York, \$5,000; Commercial Union of London, \$5,000; Peoule's of Newark, N. J., \$2,500; New-Hampshier, \$1,500; Pheoux of Broodlyn (on fixtures), \$2,500; Commercial of New-York, \$2,500; Northwest National of Mitwarker, \$5,500; Insurance Company of Louisiana, \$3,000; Nugara, \$2,500; German, of Pintsburg, \$2,500; Traders, of Chicago, \$2,500; La Confiquee, \$2,500; German, of Buffalo, \$2,500; Germania, of Raitmore, \$5,000; Pheonx, of Hartford, \$5,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, \$500. The following are some of the insurances of P. H. Kelly & Co. in one agency of St. Paul; Fire and Marine, \$500. The following lution, of London, \$5,000; German American, of New-York, \$5,000; Laneashire, of England, \$5,000; Traders, of Chicago, \$5,000; Underwiters, of Bosion, \$5,000; Metropolitan, of Paris, \$5,000; Northern, of New-York, \$5,000. Beaused, A len & Kebugh are insured in one agency as follows: \$1, Paul, \$6,000; Commercial Union, of London, \$5,000; Pheoux, of London, \$5,000; Laneashire, of London, \$5,000; Pheoux, of London, \$5,000; Laneashire, of London, \$5,000.

VIOLENCE ON THE BOWERY.

THE POLICE SAY THERE WAS NONE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ROBBERY OF THE COMPANY MEAN TO DO-DENIALS BY THE POLICE.

There is difference of opinion between the police authorities and the Third Avenue Street Railroad Company concerning the attack on the passengers. driver and conductor of street car No. 14, of the Third Avenue line. The railroad officers have no doubt but that their employes' statements are true: and that a gang of five East Side ruffians did board the car about 4 o'clock Sanday morning, rob the conductor and driver, knock down at least one passenger and abuse the others. They say that riotous disturbances at night by similar gangs of drunken men in the Bowery are of frequent occurrence, although they are not as desperate and dangerous as this one. The police, on the other hand, say that this was simply a quarrel between the couductor and two drunken men who tried to pay their fare with a one-cent piece, instead of a dime, for which they were put off the car.

Superintendent Field, of the Third Avenue Screet Railroad, said yesterday "it would be useless to try to convince us that there was no assault or robbery. The driver himself was robbed of \$1 40. Nor was this the first exploit on that morning of the same gang, consisting of five hardened fellows, They jumped on the second car ahead of this one on which they had the fight and stole the conductor's watch from his pocket. Then they jumped off and waited for this car. They mashed the conductor's that over his eyes, stole his watch and showed fight. I fallen so low, to raise her, so that sho may resume her They seemed to know the police officer pretty well place in the world. [Applause,] If our hearts beat, and called him by name, and although it seems to me he should have locked up some of the ruscals he what remains of France may remain entirely of their nominations and shape their canvass with a | made no arrests, and it appears did not think the as-

Whiskey.

No complaints from any of the passengers or requests for the recovery of money, watches or any valuable articles have been made at the railroad office or at the police station.

ANOTHER TEXAN STEER AT LARGE.

As if to retrieve the reputation of its kind, lost through the mild and inoffensive manners of the Spanish bulis" on their recent tour, a Texan steer broke out of a slaughter-house in West Fortieth-st., yesterday, and in twenty minutes created more confusion and did more damage than twenty days of teasing in the ring twenty days of teasing in the ring could have coaxed out of Mr. Fernandez's gentle wards. This steer was the property of Sterne & Metzger, butchers in Fortieth-st., near the North River, and it broke away as they were about to take it from a wagon in to get killed. The small boys set up a shout that soon made the animal mad, and it plunged about Ninth-ave, in a very wild manner. At Forty-second-st., striking out apparently for the park, it gored James Calan's horse, and continued on its way as if nothing bad happened. A great crowd of people followed, and the steer increased its speed. Turning the corner of Forty-muth-st., it came sindenly upon a man, who made haste to get out of its way, but unsuccessfully. The steer caught him up between his long horns, where he sat in a natural position for the distance of a block or two, until he fell off again, luckily uninjared.

In Eighth-ave, two policeanen and several citizens with rilles joined in the pursuit, and a number of shots was fired without any other apparent result than to increase the confusion. A boy named John McMahon, of No. 439 West Thirty-seventh-st., was run down by a man anxions to get a look at the steer, and his arm was broken. In Fitty-fourth-st, a wagon was driven across the sidewalk to stop the steer, but it charged on the horses and gored one of them to death. This was its last effort. It fell under the horse exhausted, and was puiled out and killed by a bottcher. The horse that was killed was the property of John Fischer, of No. 269 West Forty-sevond-st. could have coaxed out of Mr. Fernandez's gentle

CONDITION OF WASHINGTON MILEAN.

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 23.-Washington M'Lean, Editor of The Cincinnali Enquirer, is a little better to-day, but his condition is still considered critical. The attending physician thinks he may possi-bly recover, as he has a strong constitution.

GENERAL MEYER DYING.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23 .- General Albert J. Meyer, Chief of the Signal Service, still lies in a very precarious

THE NEW-YORK GOLD FIELDS.

Albany, N.Y., Aug. 23 .- Further discoveries

of gold in Herkimer and Hamilton Counties are re-

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES. BERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Buffeld, Ang. 23.—Francts Trainor shot John Smithweite, the fireman of the propeller Canister, in the left side of the head to night, causing, it is feared, a fatal wound. Trainor escaped. TRAGEDY IN CHICAGO.

TRAGEDY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.— those Zill meether, a German couleye of the Western Electrical works, resuling at No. 210 Claybourne ave. mardered his wife and then shot himself. The cause was sudden anger.

THE ADAMS EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

DEADWGOD, D. T., Aug. 23.—The jury, in the case of R. O. Adams, charged with embezzilar nearly \$12.000, brought in a verifiet of gailty. He will probably give bail and appeal the case to the Territorial supremo Cont.

A TERRIBELE FALL.

WASHINGTON, Abg. 23.—J. C. Miller, one of the proprietors of The Dailty Critic, while adjusting the sush of a third story window lost in a balance and fell to the ground, a distance of forty-live feet. He was bally injured and is not expected to recover.

An INNOCENT MAN SHOT.

expected to recover.

An INNOCENT MAN SHOT.

BURLINGAME, Kad., Aug. 23.—Thomas Smith and Wesley Thomas, neurons, quarreled is a night in front of W. M. Baker's liquor store, and Smith shot and killed Thomas, A second shot first by smith passed through the window of the store and mortally wounded Ar. Baker.

window of the store and mortally women at a laker.

TWO MURDERS IN MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.—James Thorp, a workman in the Missouri Pacific Radrond's machine shee, had an alcreation yesteriasy with Aired Perry, colored, and kneed him instantly. He was arrested, William and Robert Vannutz, brother, while in the store of fleury clock, at Persaan Hill, parchasing provisions, were ordered out by Stock, who at the same manest fired at them with a pistor, the brother returned the fire, killing Stock and wounding a main named Alexander.

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

A FRANCO-GÉRMAN QUARREL ARISING. GAMBETTA'S SPEECH ANSWERED FROM BERLIN-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT RESOLVED TO DEAL

STERNLY WITH IRELAND. The German semi-official journal comments in It implies that Germany will be

an angry tone on Gambetta's recent speech. lant, General Roberts is advancing safely toward Candahar. The British Government says that it will call a special session of Parliament to legislate for Ireland should grave disorders arise there. Miss Neilson left the bulk of her fortune to Rear-A-imiral Carr Glynn. There are signs of dis

GERMANY WARNS FRANCE. A SIGNIFICANT REPLY TO GAMBETTA.

Benlin, Monday, Aug 23, 1880. Commenting on M. Gambetta's speech at herbourg on the 9th instant, the semi-official North German Gazelle points out that Gambetta had been regarded bitherto as the iriend and guarantor of peace. It

continues:

In showing by his specen of the 9th Instant that he renonneed this title, he did not create a panle in Germany, but gave rise to a feeling of astordament and sheere regret. The podey of Germany, therefore, will remain peaceful, as hitherto, but her confidence in the maintenance of peace has received a severe shock through the utterances of M. Gambetta. We do not anticipate that they will lead to my complications; but this manifestation of feeling shows that the war party in France has numerous adherents in the ranks of the Republicans.

Sould France, under the leadership of M. Gambetta, with to continue the traditions of Louis XIV and Louis XV and the first and third Napoleons, we shall be obliged to familiarize ourselves with the thought that the maintenance of peace upon our Western frontier remains insecure.

In the speech referred to the most signifilows: "We are," he said, "reproached with devoting too of war which shelters the country from danger. But it what remains of France hay remain entirely ours; it is that we may count on the future, and know that in the things of this world there is a justice imminent which comes at its own day and nour. [Prolonged cheering.] It is thus, Messicurs, that one accerves to rise once more, and that one wins the true palms of history. It is to history that it belongs to give a definite vertice on men and thines. Meantine we live, and all our due is an equal partion of sun and stande—the rest comes in addition. [Applause.] Messicurs, I thank you, and it beg you tested your fellow-citizens in what spirit we melt once more. [Long and continued applicurs.]

ADVANCING TO CANDAHAR. GENERAL ROBERTS MAKING PAVORABLE PROGRESS

SIMLA, Monday, Aug. 23, 1880. Letters received from the Ameer, dated Cabul, August 19, state that General Roberts is making favorable progress in his moreh to the relief of Candahar. The Mahks in the Logar Valley rendered every assistance. The Sirdar of Ganzul, who was hostile, has field from Ganzal. At Cabut all was quiet.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23, 1880. A dispetch to The Times from Jelialabad says: " The events of he past six months show the uselessness of Kurum Valley for influencing the military or political situation at Cabul. The 8,000 troops there might as

well have been at Maita.
"The news from Cabul is scanty, chiefly because the "The news from Choin is sealify, then yoccasion turbes have closed in on our rear to fight over the stores left unconsumed in the torts and posts. The Hissarkas and Knujianis had a severe fight at Pezwan. There were many killed on both sides. At last accounts the Ameer was stil at Sherpur. Mushkel-Alum was daily premening in his behalf. On the waole the situation in Northern Afghanisma was satisfactory."

A Times d spatch from Calcutta says: " The troops in the Kuram Vailey will not be withdrawn for two present. The question of a permanent occupation of that valley is still unde ided, but the balance of opinion seems to be against its retendon."

THE EUROPEAN HARVEST. THE GENERAL RESULTS SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23, 1880 A supplement to The Mark Lanc Express tabplates 348 reports from the agricultural districts. They

it. Potatoes are expected to be an uon-nally heavy is no disease; while in fitty disease is numentioned.

Crop Reports.	Over av'go.	Av'ge.	Under av'ge.
Wheat Barley Oats. Reans Peas	34	185	115
	96	202	30
	97	187	43
	63	126	41
	46	124	70

dew. A few returns declare the general state of the crops to be as but as it was last year; but for the comtry at large the prospects, though not as bright assome sangulue writees have reported, are much better than they were at this time last year. The quality of wheat

they were at this time is tyear. The quanty of wheat and re is generally good.

The French harvest will be above the average. In Beighne and Holiand the sarvest is welling's funshed, with excellent results. The tye crop in Saxony, Pourr-anis, Brandenburg and Holstein is about half an aver-age; but in Biyaria, Francents and Stabla the rye crop is magnificent. Wheat throughout Germany is fairly good, though there is considerable rest and unidew. Accounts from Austria, Rungary, Spain and Italy are

BISMARCK AND THE CHURCH LAWS. Lexbox, Monday, Aug. 23, 1880. The Times says: "A telegram from Kissingen

states that the Bayarian Ministers of Worship and seld a conference with Prince Bismarck, who intends toward the end of the present week, to go to Gastein, where he will again take no the thread of the negotia-tions with the Vatican. He may possibly meet Cardinal Howard, who is spoken of as the successor of Monsignor Jacobini as the Papal Nuncio at Vienna. The object of Jacobint as the Papal Nuncio at Vienna. The object of such meeting would be to deliberate on the act recently possed amending the Falk laws, which neither answers the intentions of the Prussian Government nor the wishes of the Catholies, and to bring about the recail of the ejected bishops and fill the cures of vacant parisms. Prince Bismarck heartily desires to put an end to the Cuitarkampi [Church conflict], and there is no saving that he may not consent to tack over Church matters once more with some agent of the Pape at Gastein."

THE DISLOYALTY IN IRELAND. LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23, 1880.

The Hon. William E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to an inquiry in the House of Commons to-day, stated that the Covernment do not think it necessary to ask for exceptional powers for the preservation of peace and the protection of life and They do not know, he said, whether they can rely

during the coming autumn and winter upon the common law. They do not fear a realing, but the condition of the country is precarious, and should the necessity arise the Government would not aesitate to summon Parliament in order to obtain additional powers; but they do not think the occasion is having to arise.

GAMBETTA AND THE JESUITS.

Panis, Monday, Aug. 23, 1930, The Republique Francaise, which generally peaks for M. Gambetta, commeating on the announce ment made by Premier de Freycinet, in his speech at Montauban, that the Mulstry was preparing a new bill to settle the status of all lay and religious corporations

The Project is the wise. A real real real property of the rations and religious orders would be impracticable. There can be but one regime for religious associations, namely, arbitrary authorization. Tany may be tolerated or suppressed, but they may not be brought back within the pale of ordinary law.

RUSSIA AND CHINA COMING TO TERMS. ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Aug. 23, 1880.

The Agence Eusse says the Russian and Chinese Calmeta have shown a conciliatory spirit for the settlement of the pending differences. The Chinese

Government lately settled, in a satisfactory manner

several matters in China in which Russian subjects were interested. Marquis Tseng received audience of the Emperor to-day.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily News says that the Marquis Tseng, Ambassador of China expects to receive instructions from Peking shortly enabling him to arrange the pending questions here, and he appears to be increasingly confident of a favorable issue.

THE MURDER OF DR. PARSONS. LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23, 1880.

A correspondent of The Times at Bucharest gives the following additional details of the murder of Dr. Parsons, the American missionary. One of th assassins placed the muzzle of his rifle close to Dr. Par-Sons' servent, fired at and killed him instantly. Dr. Parsons then started up, but before he could say or do anything a built pierced his hears. The two Circussians threw the bodies over a precipice, at the foot of

which they were found after a few days. which they were found after a few days.

An American residing at Isnidt telegraphed the facts to Mr. Goschen, the British Ambassador, who communicated them immediately to Mr. Heap, the American Consul-General. A squad of soldlers was sent to the camp of the Firea-sams, and they threatened to shoot the whote tribe unless the murderers were surrendered, whereupon the murderers were delivered to the authorities.

ADELAIDE NEILSON'S BEQUEST.

The London correspondent of a Provincial paper states that the greater part of Miss Nellson's property, which is estimated at about, \$200.000 is left by will to Bear Admiral the Hon, Henry Carr Glynn, C. B., and Mr. Edward Compton received a legacy of \$5,000.

LOOKING FOR CANADIAN HOMES. MONTREAL, Aug. 23 .- Professor Sheldon, of is agricultural capabilities, left town to-day for Ottawa and will proceed from there to Manitoba.

The English and Scotch tenant farmers delegates leave here this evening for Manitoba. They are Mr. Sharrow, of Worchestershire; L. Cowan Sinclaire, who was in this country last year; Mesers, Parrett and Sunday, of Yorkshire; and W. Dunsmore, of Sharovean, Scotland.

MEXICAN POLITICS.

Mexico, Aug. 16 .- Painful anxiety prevails throughout the country; runors of disturbances of the peace continue to circulate, although no new coronica-

REPORTED MINERAL DISCOVERIES. Halifax, N. S., Aug. 23, -Gold and silverearing quartz lend have been discovered on the banks of the Tasket River, Yarmouth County, and extensive alver lead on Chegagain Bayshore.

SAENGERFEST AT KINGSTON.

RECEPTION OF THE VISITING SOCIETIES YESTERDAY

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 23 .- The German Postival of Song opened here to-day auspiciously. The gayly decorated in honor of her musical visitors. was fired by a Garfield and Arthur gun squad, and the bells of the city were rung. The following secretical bave acrived, and will participate in the festival, viz.: Arion, of New-York, under Dr. Damesch, and accompanied by Liebeld's Military Band; Caerlia, of Albany; Emtracht, of Albany; Germania, of Poughkeepsie; Mannerchor, of Hadson; Oroneus, ir., of Albany; Mannerchor, of Newburg; and Manne quartette, of Saugeries. These were received by the Masnerchor of this city, and also by ex-Mayor Louisiers, who acted as the representative of Mayor Bray, who is out of

town. The procession marched to Saenger Hall, on This evening the grand prize concert took place in very largely attended. The room not being designed for an affair of this kind, its acoustic properties are very poor, but it was the only half of sufficient seating capacity in the city. With the exception of the Arion, all the societies competed for the prize. The Arion sang in the second part of the pre-ramme, however, and was lendly applanded. Talk part of the pro-

The prizes have not yet been awarded. To-morrow

AMONG THE WESTERN INDIANS.

THE SIOUN TAKE A HOSTILE ATTITUDE.

Reading, Penn., Aug. 23 .- A great sensaton has been caused throughout Berks County by the imprisoned in a house in Albany Township by his brother, Jacob Zeehler, for twenty-seven years. When fourther, Jacob Zechler, for twenty-seven years. When found he was chained to the floor in a small house built specially for him, and in a room about eight feet square, with only one window for ventilation. This chamber was in a sheeking state, the hit being a foot thick on the floor. The man was perfectly nude, and in the entire twenty-seven years he had never been washed, combied mer shaved. The madman made a desperate reassance when the officers attempted to remove him, but he was subsequently taken to the hisane asylum. The case is to be investigated by the authorities.

SMALL-POX IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23,-Regarding the recentreports of the orevalence of small-pox in this city, a may be stated that the disease is confined in a very arrow district in the Fourth Ward, generally known as narrow district in the Fourth Ward, generally known as the "Simus," Those taken with the disease are at once removed to the Municipal Hospital. There are twenty persons there now under treatment, and most of them are said to be doing well. There were only three deaths from simil-pox in this city lest week. There is no increase of the disease in Camden, although the people there are much frightened. The Board of Health states that there is always more or less of small-pox in the section in which it now prevails here.

THE CAVING IN OF A GREAT MINE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 23 .- A serious duking of the land is in progress at Pinius, near this city, of the surface over the mines of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Several buildings have already

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES,

St. Lotts, Aug. 23.—Large numbers of the Ruights of Pythius arrived here last night and to day from have yet come in bodies. PREPARING FOR THE SUPREME LODGE.

we yet come in bodies.

STRANGE DEATH OF A DRUNKARD.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 23.—John Desigen, age arty-dye, formerly a well-bado resident of Colla Neck, was cannot deat on the accord of his house this morning. He was epicesly intoxicated and felfit to on his face with his arms eneath him and was smalthered to death.

beneath him and was smallered to death.

THE WHITE MURDER TELLA POSTPONED.

WATESTOWN, N. Y., Ann. 23.—The tent of Weal
White for the ourder of Mass Mansuela, which was nostpo-last week inch to-say was again postposed on account of contented mass of Judge Cooke, until some other Judge of

PUSHING THE CANVASS.

PREPARATIONS OF BOTH PARTIES. EETINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEES-PROBABLE ACTION OF THE REPUBLICANS-HOW THE TILDEN FACTION TRIES TO CONCILIATE TAMMANY HALL-VARIOUS EX-TRUSIASTIC POLITICAL MEETINGS.

There will be a meeting of the Republican State Committee to-day to decide whether or not to hold a convention to nominate a successor to the late Chief-Justice Church. A number of Republican meetings were held in this city last evening. Colored Republicans were addressed by ex-Governor McCormick and others, and were very enthusiastic. The Executive Committee of the Tilden Democratic State Committee will advise the appointment of five additional committeemen. It is presumed that the anti-Tilden faction will thus be placated and represented. President Hayes and Secretary Sherman will make

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE. A CONVENTION NOT LIKELY TO BE CALLED-WHY IT IS NOT NECESSARY.

The Republican State Committee will meet to-day at noon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The principal question to be discussed will be the holding of a State Convention. It is more than likely that the Committee will decide that a Convention is needless. There is only the late Chief-Justice Sanford E. Church. The only candidate thus for named is Judge Charles J. Folger, appointed by Governor Cornell to fill the vacancy. Said a prominent Republican leader last evening;

"Of course no one can say what the decision of "Of course to one can say what the decision of the State Committee will be. There are so few members here that no definite expression of opinion can be had until to-merrow. But it is the opinion of those I have seen that a Convention would be unnecessary, and would cat a useless expenditure of \$20,000. This can be used to much more advantage in the formation of clubs. I have heard only one candidate mentioned on the Republican side, the present Caref-Justice, Charles J. Folger."

The State Committee consists of the following to

The State Committee consists of the following :

aries J. Folger."

The State Committee consists of the following Dist.

1. Benjamin D. Urcks, Old Westbury.

11. James Jourdan, Racoidyn.

11. Heidman Leaveratt, Brookryn.

12. Jacob Worth, Brookryn.

13. Jacob Worth, Brookryn.

14. Jacob Worth, Brookryn.

15. Jacob Worth, Brookryn.

16. Jacob Worth, Brookryn.

17. Jacob M. Patterson, Je. New York City.

18. John McCave, New York City.

19. Chartes A Peabody, Jr. New York City.

19. William B. Robertson, Kalomah.

19. Yeard Carpenter, Pouglikenose.

19. Yeard Carpenter, Pouglikenose.

19. Yeard Carpenter, Pouglikenose.

19. Yeard Carpenter, Pouglikenose.

20. Yeard H. Sharpe, Kingston.

20. Xiv. John S. Smart, Campridge,

20. Xiv. Manna M. Cuttis, Optensburg.

20. Xiv. Charles Stanforn, Scheuercady,

20. Xiv. Thomas S. Mort, Owenge.

20. Xiv. Honny M. Johnson, Oneonta.

20. Xiv. H. Thomas S. Mort, Owenge.

20. Xiv. William B. Sanct, Gen seo.

20. Xiv. Frank N. Barney, Aven.

20. Xiv. H. Thomas C. Piett, Owenge.

21. Xiv. H. Thomas C. Piett, Owenge.

22. Xiv. H. Thomas C. Piett, Owenge.

23. Xiv. H. Thomas C. Piett, Owenge.

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25. Xiv. H. Thomas C. Piett, Owenge.

26. Xiv. H. Thomas C. Piett, Owenge.

27. Xiv. H. Thomas C

Aside from those living in this city and Brooklyn, the only members who had arrived last evening were General George H. Sharpe, General W. M. Curtis, Thomas S. Mott, Edward M. Joinson and Thomas C. Piatt. Most of the others are expected in the early morning trains.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE. A DAY OF WORK-MANY LETTERS FILLED WITH ENG

COURAGING STATEMENTS - ARRANGING WITH and was leadly applicated. This part of the programme was also re-dered attractive by the playing of Mas Henricite Mainer, of Beston, planist, a ventua pansi of the Rabinetein brothers. For waitz from Wiemewiski was loudly encored. The vocal soles of Remarktz and Graff and the concert. A sourance sole by Madame Kenf, of Beston, formerly of this city, was received with statements.

of the Republican party in the various voters. It is in supplying this great demand for decuments that the working force of the commitalso occupied with supplying the demand upon it for speakers. In addition to arranging with seva eral speakers to take part in the contest in Maine. the National Committee yesterday arranged for

THE SIOUN TAKE A HOSTILE ATTITUDE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A telegram was received at Army Heatquarters here to-day from General Neison A. Miles, saying: "Uneapspas, of Sitting Bull tribe, prevented a large number of hostile Indians from crossing the Missouri to come and surrender, and the number sectually on their way to surrender, and the number sectually on their way to surrender under Big Road of Bond Trait is much less than at first reported. Ramin-the-Face and forty Indians are still at the Agency sheart and soften. The warriers are moving south and the women and chaldren north, and it does not look well. I helleve the disposition of troops as presumended in my telegram of the 18th instant would result favorably."

THE GOOD CHIEF OURAY ILL.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Los Phos Agency, dated August 20, says three Indian runners from the Southern Ute Agency, arrived this morning and report Chief Oncay daugerously ill and not expected to live. They came with a message from Ouray to the Agency obvision here, Dr. John H. Levy, in whom has desired and Arthor Cab composed excellents of the Chief Oncay daugerously ill and not expected to live. They came with a message from Ouray to the Agency obvision here, Dr. John H. Levy, in whom the has the numer confidence, requesting him to come inmediately. The doctor and his secort left at once by the mountain trail. The Indians will furnish them relays of horses, and the doctor and his secort left at once by the mountain trail. The Indians will furnish them relays of horses, and the doctor intends to make the distance, 120 miles, in life on the first party allegance after the carrier incoming to timik for themselves. The are young, energetic mechanics, who have changed their party allegance after the carrier incoming to timik for themselves. They are required and Popularian men will do good.

S. L. Fry, of Ephrata, Lancister County, Penn.

said:

said:

No defection in our ranks here. The Northern section of the Old Guard is organized with stalwarts to the front. Each township has its club and we march forward to give Hancock a Waterloo detest November 2, with an imbroken front live. Pound as the formal section of the Pound of the Reystone State, Lancocker County. We have a cub of four companies and shift they come. Nearly 200 names are enrolled, and the cub not set two weeks old. We expect to be at least too strong in two weeks old. We expect to be at least too strong in two weeks old. We expect to be at least too strong in two weeks old. We expect to be at least too strong in two weeks old. We expect to be at least too strong in two weeks once. No Hancock Repub icans here, but we expect to bave some Garfield bennerals.

Among the visitors during the day were Eurory A. Storrs, Chicago: F. G. Williams, H. D. Norton, Oscar Jeffery, R. W. Austin, Washing on: E. L. Morris, Plainfield, N. J.; Adam E. King, Thomas H., Gardner, Baltimore; M. D. Stivers, Middietown, N. Y.; G. A. Angle, Belvidere, N. J.; William, A. Geer, Kingsbridge, N. Y.; George Weir, Worcester, Mass.; J. W. Weir, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Joseph Coult, Newark, N. J.; George Lupton, Indianapolis; John W. Finkler, Charles F. Angell, Providence; George B. Swan, Potsdam, N. Y.; ex-Governor McCormick, Arizona; Robert J. Barnett, C. A. Adams, James R. Davis, William H. Draper, Edward C. Stanton, S. H. Wales, New-York City Samuel R. Lowery, Huntsville, Ala.

- MEETING OF COLORED REPUBLICANS. PROCESSION BY THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN

UNION-ADDRESSES BY EX-GOVERNOR M'COR-MICK AND OTHERS-MUCH ENTHUSIASM. The Young Men's Republican Union, an organ-

ization of colored men, held a ratification meeting last night at its headquarters, No. 122 West Twenty-sixth-st., and at the same time banner bearing the portraits of the Republican candidates was unfurled in front of the building. The building was decorated with flage and Chinese lanterus, and the street was lighted with calcium lights. Long before the meeting began the street was packed with an enthusiastic crowd. A procession of the Boys in Blue was formed early in the evening at Seventeenth-st, and Broadway. Among the organizations represented were the Boys in Blue from the Young Men's Republican Union in other Assembly districts. They marched up Broadway to Twenty-sixth-st. with a band of music, and haited in front of the speaker's stand. They were dressed in blue capes and cape, and each one carried a flaming torch. The crowd